nious Job.

The Scott, Williams & Co.'s banking house

robbery, discovered this morning about 10

o'clock-already reported in THE NEWS-cre

ates quite a sensation. The discovery was made

by some one's observing the end of the signal

rope in a passage leading up stairs. This signal

rope was passed through the wall, and the senti-

nel outside appears to have regulated the opera-

tions of the burglars inside by means of this

The entrance was made on Main street, and

must have been effected very quickly with skele-

of the matter. The outfit of the party was com-

plete-drills, levers, fulcrums, pads to prevent

noise, a bottle of sweet oil, and a variety of tools;

all showing, together with the completeness and

through iron plates into the bolts was so exact as

not give) no account of how he came to be there.

It is surmised that the burglars found him when

they were leaving and put him, drunk and un-

conscious as he was, into the closet. He is a man

who figured as secretary of some negro jubilation

meeting a month or so ago. Beyond this I never

neard of him. Nobody seems to think him a par-

ticeps criminis in this case because of his pres-

ence in the house, when a burglar would proba-

bly have had sense enough to get away. Besides,

the job is too clever to have been done by or to

The amount taken is not yet known; and, al-

though heavy, the firm announces its readiness

There are several clues, which, followed out

may lead to the detection of the burglars, but it

Bonds, stocks, certineates of deposit, special

deposits, and all that class of valuables, were left

Sympathy of the community is very active in

favor of Messrs. Scott, Williams & Co., and it is

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Organizing Military Companies-Rail-

roads-State Officials Investing their

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Our colored citizens of Columbia are organ-

izing military companies. For several nights past

they have been drilling in front of the postoffice.

the moonlight rendering it practicable. There

are said to be two companies forming-the Elliott

Guards, named in honor of the Assistant Adju-

tant-General of the State, also known as the Gov-

This forming of military companies stands out

as a significant fact. It has either a political sig-

nificance or it has not. It means Winchester

THE AIR LINE RAILROAD.

The people of Yorkville are auxiously looking to

the result of the surveys going on for a route for

the Air Line Railroad. There have been already

surveyed two routes-one running about twenty

other still further north-and the surveyors are

This going by Gainesville makes the get stal line

farther north; and from Gainesville to Charlotte

an air line will be run nearer Pendleton, Green-

ville, and Spartanburg than Yorkville. The new

survey-through the last named town-will be

finished within the present month, and shortly

thereafter one route will be chosen. President

Buford is a pushing man, and is determined to

lose no time in the matter. He is said to favor

the Yorkville route. All the other towns men-

tioned-and, indeed, several others-have hopes,

greater or less, of being upon the happy thorough

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Those who have sacrificed themselves and their

own fortunes in the service of our beloved State,

by accepting office in these soul-trying times,

are, by some mysterious dispensation of an

nscrutable Providence, receiving their re-

wards. They are prospering as only the

righteous can. Valuable residences in Columbia

are rapidly passing into their possession, although

before their struggles and sacrifices for the com-

mon weal they were as dimeless as the rest of us,

Mr. Denny, State printer, has purchased Mr.

Scarborough's large residence. Mr. Neagle has

bought the Blandon Ducan house on Gervals

street-one of the finest residences in Columbia.

This activity in real estate is gratifying, and

shows life. Our community rejoice in it as an

evidence of business prosperity; although these

newly enriched patriots themselves, personally

are not the most popular, socially speaking. The

DEATH OF MRS. TIMROD.

The funeral of Mrs. Timrod-the mother of the

late Henry Timrod, the very first of our own

poets-took place this afternoon. She was quite

advanced in life, and had been an invalid for a

TPS News has already announced the death of

City Council, who was buried yesterday. He was

a Virginian by birth, and had spent a life of use-

-The question as to the capabilities of women

where they remained in charge or again all con-until morning, when they were again all con-ducted to the parlor, and from thence in a body to breakfast, and thence to the jury room, which to breakfast, and thence to the jury room, which

heated, and furnished with all proper conven-

ences.

CORSAIR.

prices paid are said to be liberal.

long time.

oh Guinesville

miles north of the Town of Yorkville, and the

ernor's Guards, and the Neagle Rifles.

CORSAIR.

COLUMBIA, April 16.

in that State.

believed that the burglars will be traced.

by these thieves scattered over the floor, being

is deemed inexpedient to mention these until the

have needed the services of such a creature.

for business to morrow at the usual hour.

detectives have followed them up.

dangerous valuables to them.

SUNDAY NIGHT, April 17.

C'IARLESTON, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1870.

WASHINGTON.

WHITEWASHING TWO THOUSAND SOUTHERNERS.

The Names from South Carolina.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

WASHINGTON, April 18. The new bill for the removal of the political disabilities of about two thousand Southerners was reported to the Senate to-day. The list comprises many induential citizens of the South, but none of the members of Congress, or of the army and navy, who resigned to promote secession. It is supposed the bill will pass without serions op-

position in the Senate. The following are the persons from South Carolina whom it is proposed to relieve by this bill : K. T. Morgan, of Chesterfield; L. B. Johnson, of Walhalla: John T. Walker, David P. Duncan, Javan Bryant, Dr. J. Winsmith, John R. Gassett and Ellas Wall, of Spartanburg; J. C. Hope and J. H. Hendrix, of Lexington; M. L. Lafar, Andrew C. Davis, and John A. Sheils, of Richland; J. F. Drake, of Society Hill; J. D. M. Dobbins, A. D. Norris, Elijah Webb and John Wilson, of Ander- two apartments of the building. son: M. P. Mitchell, Robert A. Thompson and Isaac Wickliff, of Oconce; W. C. Harris, of Laurens; James E. Hagood, E. H. Griffin, Thomas R. Breckinridge and Stephen D. Keith, of Pickens; Warned P. Pool, William K. Easley and James A. Moore, of Greenville; John Hail, of Edgefield

[FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.] WASHINGTON, April 18. The Supreme Court, other business pend-

ing, staves off the Legal Tender argument. New Mexico will be admitted this session.

The government has advices that there will be a Fenian raid upon Canada at an early day.

Kellogg introduced a bill granting lands to the Vicksburg, Baton Rouge and New Orleans Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Public

Among the bills introduced to-day, was on granting a charter to the Memphis and New Orleans Railread Company. The Sub-Committee on Elections reported that H. Sypher was entitled to a seat as representative from the First Louisiana District. The report was made the special order for to-morrow.

SENATE. Drake in . oduced the following as the Sixteenth Constitutional Amendment: "The United States shall protect each State against domestic vio lence, whenever it shall be shown to the President that such violence exists in such State. Congress shall have power to enforce this amend ment." A sharp debate followed, when Drake moved its reference to the Committee on Military Affairs. It was finally referred to the Judiciary

Committee. Morrill introduced the following:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be in-structed to inquire whether corrupt means are employed to influence the vote of any senator on the pending Georgia bill, with power to send for persons and papers. The negroes living at Arlington desire and have

petitioned to have the property leased to them. The Judiciary Committee reported unfavorably upon a bill amending the Trade-mark law. A bill was introduced to appropriate land for

the improvement of the navigation of the Upper Summer introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to report a

bill to secure equal rights on the Orange and

Alexandria Railroad. Mr. Edmunds stated that there had been brought to his attention a statement that certain now on a third route, which it is expected will of the senators had been offered bribes to vote pass the town. The real air life from Atlanupon the Georgia bill, which way he would not to Charlotte passes through Yorkville; say, therefore he offered the resolution of inquiry. but the Georgia Legislature granted the After some speaking upon the resolution, the charter on condition that the road should Senate adjourned without taking a

EUROPE.

The Ill-fated Steamer. LONDON, April 18.

The City of Boston will not be posted at Lloyd's on the lost book for some weeks. Until that is done the insurance is not payable.

The Paraguayan Peace. LONDON, April 18. Paragnay has f: rmed a provisional government

under the Brazilian prote The Plebiscite. PARIS, April 18.

The Emperor sends his Plebiscite circulars to the different departments to-day. The Senate begins the debate of the Plebiscite to-day.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The Schuylkill rose five feet at Philadelphia on Sunday night, and is still rising. A floud is impending.

The defalcation of the city treasurer of St. Louis reaches \$167,000. The evidence of McFarland's insanity is in

creasing in strength as his trial goes on. Seven hundred New York ship-carpenters have

struck. The strike extends to Brooklyn, Jersey City and Greenpoint. The New York Methodist Central Conference voted yesterday in favor of lay delegates.

The ill-feeling in Madrid between the regulars and the volunteers has nearly subsided. There are \$112,000,000 in coin in the Treasury,

including \$37,000,000 of coin certificates and cur The Washington Star says a senator was of fered a Georgia State bond if he would vote against Bingham's amendment; and another senator was offered a large sum of money if he

would influence the vote of his brother-in-law in the same direction. The bribes were refused. The Postmaster General has ordered the rejection of all bids for the transportation of mails submitted by Bryan Tyson, who sent circulars throughout the country proposing to form com

binations to secure the contracts. The Georgia Legislature met yesterday and adjourned to to-morrow.

Hotel Arrivals-April 18.

CHARLESTON HOTEL.

Miles Dean, Spartanburg; Wm. Montfort and wife, New York; John Lumpkins, J. E. Gay, Brooklyn; Chauncy Ives and wife, York, Pa.; R. P. Mays, Maysville; J. W. Anderson. Covington; Henry D. M. lloy, Cheraw; Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Don aldson, South Carolina; S. Dudley Ross, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs Edward Pierson, New York; Horace Stetson, Orange, N. Y.; Lawrence Waterbury, Miss Waterbury, Miss Furman, J. C. Haresmayer, Wm. Rutmoyer, New York.

PAVILION HOTEL J. W. Martin, Georgetown; A. F. O'Bryan, Colle ton; I. A. Blanton, Mercaturs; W. L. Lee, R. H. Lee, Leesville; J. T. Bradley and lady, Little Mills: J. C. Maudlin, Miss E. P. Bonneau, S. Bonneas, South Carolina; W. J. M. Lee, Leesville; J. Gorham, C. H. McLeod, Savannah; J. Seads, New

C. W. Kearney, Frank Hasbrook and wife, Colonel Stowell, Mrs. Chamberlain, Miss Chamberlain, E. W. Chittenden, John Hampton, F. Hopkins, Miss W. Hopkins, E. Slude and wife, W. Rashguyer, New York; Chas. A. Tewney and lady, Massachusetts; Mr. and Mrs. Horace Anderson, Robt. B. Balfrey, Washington; M. M. Sutteram, Savannah; J. J. Davis, South Carolina.

RALLYING FOR REFORM COLUMBIA.

THE BANK ROBBERY. THE VOICE OF THE PRESS AND PEOPLE. How the Cracksmen Worked-An Inge-

NO SECTI WORD AS FAIL!

A Word to Taxpayers.

[From the Horry News.] For the information of our readers and for

For the information of our readers and for the special delight of taxpayers, we publish the act as passed at the last session of our Legislature, to make appropriations for the fiscal year commencing November 1st, 1869.

We pronounce this appropriation bill decidedly plethoric, compared with the lean appropriation of 1866; then it was \$420,000, now we have an appropriation of \$1,070,000, besides county taxes amounting to over \$760,000 for county surposes, in addition to the capitation tax, which will be \$200,000. Thus it will be seen, that the whole tax \$200,000. Thus it will be seen, that the whole tax levy amounts to over one and a half million of dollars more for the fiscal year of 1860 and 1870 than in 1860 and 2877. ton keys, for the police of that round saw nothing than in 1866 and 1867. Banquo's ghost may have appalled Macbeth, but there is no ghost here. Let us look at some of the features of this appropria-For three code commissioners to perplex yo

havyers and make fools of magistrates \$10,500, expenses of election for 1870 \$15,000, for state constabulary \$30,000, for Mother Hubbard's son \$1500. We suppose for fils valiant services in lying, for contingent expense of the State, including expenses of your General Assembly \$125,000, council in \$13,000 least the above is not enough. clearness of the job, that the company were experts, professional and numerous. The drilling to place that the pattern of safe must have been perfectly understood in detail and in all its meack in \$13,000 least the above is not enough. surements. Their noise was regulated by the sentinel in the passage-a passage between the The drunk man named Gage, who was found in a closet adjoining the vault-room, can give for does

ing expenses of your General Assembly \$125,000, chuck in \$13,000 least the above is not enough. Adjutant-General's \$2500 salary, and \$2500 more for his contingent account, and only \$50000 to pay for carolling the militia, all to be drawn on the order of the Governor, and be disbursed by the Adjutant-General.

State officers are, in addition to their salary, voted a contingent fund of \$1000 each. For thirty-one county auditors \$31,500. We now turn to the educational department.

The State generously votes \$50,000, if so much be necessary, for educational purposes; that will do to pay off not less than five hundred teachers. One hundred each hall the State can risk on them, \$31,500 for thirty-one school commissioners. This is what is called reconstruction. We ask the taxpayer to think on this monastrous bill, with the full assurance from us that if he does not now see it in its true light, we will let him have our spectacles. About the time the taxgatherer is done with him, we bet high a sepulchral voice will be heard from within the den of thieves exclaiming, let us pray, least this pyramid of the part forms that him pray had better that the state can risk on the sex continuous services and the sex continuous services are serviced to the sex continuous services and the services are serviced to the services are serviced to the services and the services are serviced to the services and the services are serviced to the services and the services are serviced to the services a chrai voice will be learly from which the deal of thieves exclaiming, let us pray, least this pyra-mid of human muscle and living bones that we have erected for ourself-aggrandizement fall on us, then may the devil have mercy on their souls, for we don't believe the Lord will.

The Conduct of the Radical Press.

[From the Keowee Courier.] [From the Keowee Courier.]

The resolutions adopted by the representatives of the anti-Radical press, in March last, were of the most liberal and conciliatory character. The purpose of the conference was to establish a new point of departure, consonant to the present feeings and political status of the country. It was hoped on a platform so broad, as to require honesty as a capacity as the only qualifications for office, the entire good people of the State would meet, without regard to previous condition or issues. It aimed to heal the breaches created by disputed questions, which had then passed from the areas of discussion, and to array all, of every race and class, who had the public weal at heart, on the side of an earnest effort to restore honesty and economy in the adminisrestore honesty and economy in the admini-tration of the government. Does the Radio press meet these resolutions in the spirit conciliation which they express? While adm ting they are but a step removed from the Ra-cal standpoint, it warns the colored man to t ware of them as a hidden spare designed to store to the Democratic party the power to d spoil them of their rights. It rehashes the view and opinions of the Democratic press previ the positive settlement of the questions of su trage and the civil rights of the negro, and strive to stimulate ill will and widen the breach be tween the races. It denies that the re-olution are uttered and will be observed in good faith The black code is brought into requisition that the uegro may, by his ballot, enrich the carpet-bagger at the expense of his own and the general prosperity. Is this the language of that peace and harmony which every good citizen should encourage? The issues growing out of slavery are dead, and we accept the situation, and desire to unite in a common effort for the restoration of order and prosperity. The paroles given at Appoint to Nava been expetitively and error the most trying circumstances. We have, since then combatted by peaceful argument, every change which we thought prepidical to perfect oberty and pure government. As one after another of the rights held dear by the Southern people was undermined and destroyed. The black code is brought into requisition that Southern people was undermined and destroyed we have submitted, and now we invite all the citizens of the State to join us in bubling are from the debris, of constitutional liberty, the bes government which, under the cricumstances, ssible. Our faith has been well kent, at possible. Our faith man, apart from their constitutional protection, would be secure in the hands of the Chizens' Party. They are invited to join that party, secome part of it and enjoy its benefits.

The Reform Party.

The Reform Party.

[From the Union Times.] Intrinsically, we think, there is but little in the name under which any political party may be organized; but at this particular juncture of our political affairs, when housest men of all former political affairs, when housest men of all former political parties are anxious to unite their best efforts under one banner to prevent the perpetuation of the present corrupt and extravagant government, which is now demoralizing the people and ruining the State, we think it would be well for us to select a name for our banner that will, as nearly as possible, indicate or represent the as nearly as possible, indicate or represent the principles and objects of our p ", and carry with it nothing that can be in the ...st objection to any man of any former political faith "Citizens' l'arty" is indefinite, and, as it were committal. It has not a cohesive sound, and non-committan. It has not a particular, when applied to a particular political organization Old Line Whigs and modern Republicans, wh

Old Line Whigs and modern Republicans, who have been lighting the Democratic party with so much zeal and bitterness, cannot now enlist under its banner with that hearty co-operation which we all feel is necessary at this time, consequently it is due to them that a name be adopted which will not revive reminiscences of past political rancor and hate.

Reform in our government appears to be the carnest desire of every honest man in both of the existing parties, and we believe that all such could and would gladly embrace the opportunity to john any organization that would lay aside all past party Issues, and holst the banner of The Reformstris, or The Reformst Party. The name, it appears to us, would be significant of what the people of the coantry really and honestly desire, and it has none of the odition of any modern party and it has none of the odium of any modern part attached to it. While we shall not persistently advocate the adoption of either of the particular names we have mentioned, we shall arge the poll cy of adopting some party insignia that will pointedly indicate opposition to the present cor

rupt and malignant rulers of our State Running only One Ticket. [From the Camden Journal.]

From every quarter of the State there comes support and approval. In some counties, already they have agreed to unite and run only one ticket for members of the Assembly. Those Republicans who have so noted, are not accused of treachery to their principles, and are no less Republicans still. They have merely expressed their willingness that all ofus shall have a representation and voice in the councils of the State. They have seen that their civil and political rights have been guaranteed to them, as well as their right to hold office, and that being done, they come forward and taking the whites at their word, cordially unite with them in endeavoring to redeem the State. Shall the citizens of Kershaw refuse to follow this example? We do not ask any man to give up his principles, but that all men unite to secure good government—A government which gives equal rights to all and imposes low taxes upon the governed. As it now stands, the people who represent the taxable property have no representation or voice in the General Assembly, but are compelled to support, out of their hardly obtained earnings, the government which they had no voice in making, and its officials, who are foreigners and care for naught but to enrich themselves. If the colored men expect to become landholders and owners of personalty, they will then feel that the groads and cries of the white people who have been taxed to death are no vain or unmeaning empty sounds. Do not the colored men who how own property know almembers of the Assembly. Those Republicans o have so acted, are not accused of treachery Major Thomas W. Radeliffe, a member of the old fulness in this city. He was nearly sixty years of —The question as to the capabilities of women to serve as jurors having been raised by the people and press throughout Wyoming Territory, where several females composed a portion of the panel at one term of the court recently. Judge Howe, of the Supreme Court of that Territory, has written out for publication his observations. He frankly admits that, notwithstanding the strong prejudices he at first entertained against the policy, the women acquitted themselves with such dignity, decorum, propriety of conduct, and intelligence as to win the admiration of every fair-minded citizen of Wyoming. They were careful, painstaking, intelligent and conscientions. They were firm and resolute for the right as established by the law and the testimony. Their verdicts were right, and, after the grand jury had been in session two days, the dance-house keepers, gamblers and demi-monde field out of the city in dismay, to escape the indictment of women grand jurors! In short, he says he has never, in twenty-divey ears of constant experience in the courts of the country, seen a more faithful, intelligent and resolutely honest grand and pedit juries than these. The judge also takes occasion to deny a dispatch which was sent out to the world, that, in a murder case, the men and women were kept locked up together all hight for four nights. He avers that only two nights intervened during the trial, and on these the jury were quartered at a hotel, the women being conducted by a bailiff to a large and suitable apartment, where beds were prepared for them, and the men to another adjoining, where beds were prepared for them, and where they remained in charge of sworn officers until morning, when they were again all conducted to the parlor, and from thence in a body are no vain or unmeaning empty sounds, the colored men who now own property know al-ready the meaning of heavy, burden ome, op-pressive taxation? If with such small property t is so difficult to find means to meet the taxes low much more so if possessed of large estates therefore, it is no party cry that invites you t lower taxation, but rather the voice of urging us to the beacon of hope which eason urging as beauts brightly upon the rock of unity !

No Such Word as Fail.

(From the Barnwell Journal.) The various newspapers of the State, one by The various newspipers of the State, one of one, are expressing their hearty concurrence in the resolutions passed at the recent session of the Press Conference. This uniformity of opinion is a happy angary of success. If the people of the State will actively prosecute these measures at home, and would only display the zeal and energial the state will actively prosecute these measures at home, and would only display the zeal and energial the state of the s The rapid rise in the river at St. Louis broke the main caisson surrounding the east pier of the bridg. The pier is now twenty-four feet under water. Work is progressing thely on the west older.

ercise it, for the good of the State loudly demands it. We may have been hitherto discouraged, but let us forget the past discouragements and address ourselves with earnestness to the demands of the present. Wrong cannot always triumph over right. Confusion must some day be succeeded by order, and the present dark night will soon be over. Let us not forget that

"Truth though oft by error smitten Is omnipotent at last."

K. K. K.

A Tale of Horror from Sumter.

SUMTER, April 16. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS. The following letter is published in a Radical

paper of the 13th Instant: SUMTER, S. C., APTH 10, 1010.

To his Excellency R. K. Scott:
GOVER-OR—I respectfully ask you to send a few men into Sumter County. I would like two men sent to my house, as the Ku-Kinx are still organizing, and the colored people have no protection, &c., &c. Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Your Obedient Servant,
STORY OF ROBERTSON.

Here is certainly a case of Ku-Klux on the brain. The whole history of the affair which has

so worried and frightened Mr. Rebertson is well known here, and I give it for the benefit of those not in the secret. Three days before Mr. Robertson wrote his

aforesaid famous letter to Governor Scott, the sheriff of this county, Thomas J. Coghian, a full blown Radical, (not a Democrat, and we flon't believe a Ku-Klux,) sent some of his deputies, all good Radicals, to levy on some of the property of Robertson under an old execution remaining unsatisfied in his office. How these deputies behaved we do not know, and whether they passed themselves off as Ku-Klux we can't say, but sure is when they left Robertson, he very soon asserted the Ku-Klux had again visited him, and then followed his Governor Scott Ister. We can't nelp thinking, therefore, that this must be a case of Ku-Klux on the brain. Just to think of the Radical deputies of a Radical sheriff being taken for Ku-Klux by a "smail Radical !"

THE CITIZENS' REFORM MOVE-MENT.

A Voice from Alabama.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS. Peace and good order, in social as well as olitical affairs, call for prompt and decided ac-

tion. The most plausible and least compromising rally ground is that on which 'The Citizens' Party" of South Carolina have planted their banner. The question for the South is simply this: Whether order or anarchy be most eligible ? It was a favorite maxim of Mr. Justice Marshail, that "a strict observance of justice and public faith and a steady adherence to virtue are the fundamental principles of a good government." Not only public good but public faith demand a departure from the long cherished idol of Democracy. Cut short vain hope! No longer permit the delusive glories of ante bellum specialities to contravene an effort whose success is of the

utinost consequence to all. The Utopia of Moore or Republic of Plato was not a whit more imaginary, nor could be more aimless in efficacy, than our quondam Democracy. This innovation, if the "Citizens' Party" may be called one, may not commend itself to some; but the many who apprehend the grave and tremendous consequences to our social, financial and political institutions, who foresee the end of a policy already too long and too tenaciously persisted in, will despise no means, not positively anta principle, for redressing and recrieving unwise legislation and injudicious enactments.

The increased and increasing favor and importance that attach to "The Press Resolutions" South Carolina is an earnest of the wholesome results that will follow their successful adoption and operation. And when the press of a State unite so determinedly upon a policy of public weal, we may be sure there can be few misgivings as to the unity of voice and sentiment of her people, Here the bone of contention in our own State lies, and makes the demonstration too patent for cavil: that the organs-the press-the exponents nesty and fustice, equal rights to- all, mu

If the journalists of Alabama would eschew the personal controversies that so much embarrass their attention to the political and vital concerns might have something to rest upon.

of the State, the hopes of her anxious people Alabama might profit by the example of her older sister, and, with her, follow out the grand

maxim of the great Athenian crator by "Action ! Action ! United Action !"!

Eutaw, Ala., April 9.

CURRENT NOTES.

THE ELEVATED STREET RAILWAY. A successful trial trip of a passengar car over the New York elevated railway in Greenwich street, was made on Tuesday evening last. The car, which is of wood, comfortably seats about thirty-five persons, and the run from Courtlandt to 30th street, was made in fifteen minutes, and so smoothly, and with so little discomfort as to afford the strongest possible contrast with other models of travel. Such, at least, is the testimony of the reporters. The result of this trip augurs well for the final success of the enterprise, but it remains to be seen whether the jarring and lateral motion of rapidly running cars will not in time destroy the firmness of the single line of posts upon which the track is laid, and thus ultimaters allow it to swag or spread and lead to accidents. This, the conservatives allege, will be the case; but, between arial and subterranean tracks, we doubt not that the means of transit in and through New York will be vastly improved within a few years.

THE M'PARLAND TRIAL. The McFarland trial was adjourned on Thursday until Monday. On the former day Mr. Fitzhugh Ludlow testified that, during some of his visits to McFarland's residence, he noticed that Mr. and Mrs. McFarland were exceedingly tender and loving toward each other-even foolishly so. He also said that McFarland believed, up to a comparatively late date, that his wife would come back to him if the conspiracy were removed. On being asked the names of the persons whom Me-Farland charged with being conspirators against him, witness sald: "Mr. Richardson, Mrs. Calhoun Mrs. Sinclair, and I think also Mrs. Perry, a sister of Mrs. Sinclair, and a Miss Gilbert, a sister of Mrs. Calhoun." The prosecution will next introduce rebuiling testimony to prove that the insanity theory of the defence can't stand, and for this purpose Mrs. Calhoun, Mrs. Sinclair and several writers on the Tribune are to be placed on the witness stand. The prosecution have issued submenas for no less than forty witnesses, for the purpose of overthrowing the evidence for the defence. It is also stated that the notorious Mrs Lu. Calhoun, who guided the free-lover Richardson to the "long white arms of her darling Desdemona," Mrs. McFarland, has aspirations for the stage, and is sure of success. There can be no doubt of it, and the can-can is manifestly her role. Deplorable as was the McFarland-Richardson tragedy, it may bring forth wholesome fruit in opening the eyes of the public to the tendencies of the vile teachings of the free-love crowd.

home, and would only display the zeal and energy shown by our enemies, there can be no doubt of the success of the Citizens' Party. There is but one Radical paper in the State, and its infuence is limited, and we have every hope, there fore, of a political trium, h if the colored vote can be conciliated. In the coming campaign we must know no such word as fail. We must have a new order of things. Our government must be administered by men in whom the people have co-Aflence, and in a more economical manner. A great work is now committed to the press of this State. If they have any incuence in moulding public opinion, now is the time to ex-

A BID FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

Amendment-"Real Rights of any State Not Impaired." In response to an invitation to attend a rati-

fication celebration of the Fifteenth Amendment at Cincinnati, Chief Justice Chase has written a letter, which is given below :

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30, 1870.
Accept my thanks for the invitation tendered on behalf of the colored people of Cincianati to attend the celebration. My duties will not permit me to be present except by good will and wishes

mit me to be present except by good win and wishes.

Almost a quarter of a century has passed since some of you probably heard me declare (May, 1845, that "all legal distinctions between individuals of the same country, founded on any such circumstances as origin and the like, are hostile to the genius of our institutions and incompatible with the true theory of American liberty; that true democracy makes no inquiry about the color of the skin, or the place of nativity, or any other similar circumstances of condition; and that the exclusion of the colored people as a body from the elective franchise is incomdition; and that the exclusion of the colored people as a body from the elective franchise is incompatible with true democratic principles."

I congratulate you that these principles have been at length made a part of the supreme law of the land. Many, no doubt, would have been glad, as I should have been, if the great work consummated by the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment could have been accomplished through the States, through the amendment of the State Constitutions; but the delays and uncertainties prejudicial to every interest inseparable from that mode of proceeding seemed to necessitate the course actually adopted. Nor does the amendment impair the real rights of any State. It leaves the whole regulation of suffrage to the whole people of each State, subject only to the fundamental law that the right of no citizen to vote shall be denied or abridged of no citizen to vote shall be denied or abridged on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. It is to be hoped that each State fundamental law that no occasion may be given for legislation by Congress. But the best vindi-cation of the wisdom as well as the justice of the amendment must be found in the conduct of the

or registants by courses. The conduct of the amendment must be found in the conduct of the amendment must be found in the conduct of the large class of citizens whom you represent. On the occasion to which I have referred, I ventured to say that the best way to insure the peaceful dwelling together of the different races is the cordial reciprocation of benefits, and not the mutual infliction of injuries.

I cannot now give you better counsel than I offered then. Go forward, having perfect faith in your own manhood, in God's Providence, adding to your faith virtue, and to virtue knowledge, and to knowledge patience, and to patience temperance, and to temperance brotherly kindness, and to brotherly kindness charity. Why not signalize your rejoicings in the rights secured under the Fifteenth Amendment, so that through universal suffrage and universal amnesty, peace, good will and prosperity may be established throughout our country. Every good man must rejoice in the progress which the colored citizens of the United States have made in clucation, in religious culture, and in the general improvement of their condition. Every good man must earnestly desire their continued and accelerated progress in the same direction all public and private interests will be premoted by it, and it will insure at no distant day the cordial recognition of their rights, even from those of their fellow-clitzens wills have most earnestly opposed them. No man can now be found who would restore slavery. A few years hence, if the opposed them. No man can now be found who would restore slavery. A few years hence, it the colored men are wise, it will be impossible to find a man who will avow himself in favor of de-

China, Crockern, &c.

find a man who will avoy that to vote.

nying or abridging their right to vote.
S. P. Chase.

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